

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The event of the week is the visit of the Prince Consort of England to the Emperor of the French, and the enthusiastic reception his Royal Highness has met with on those heights whence, fifty years ago, England apprehended the invasion of her soil by the legions of the first Napoleon.

A writer in the *Liverpool Albion* moralizes philosophically upon the strange freak of Fortune, which brings Prince Albert and the King of Belgium to Boulogne, as guests of the man who was a poor prisoner in Ham only a few years ago:—

"What materials for meditation do not the circumstances under which these potential personages are gathered there afford to the most thinking people of this England of ours. First, there is the exemplary Albert and the pre-eminently prudent Leopold—types of propriety, symbols of common and uncommon sense—who never did a foolish thing in their lives, who seem to have been not only born with silver spoons in their mouths, but with moral umbrellas in their hands to guard against that rainy day for which the wise in their generation are always on the look out. Then there is the young King of Portugal, the near relative of these, theoretically taught in the same school to look upon steady conduct and its concomitants as the first qualities; and lastly come a whole shoal of Rhenish respectabilities, rejoicing in the privilege of being in the presence of any prince as evidence that the world has at last entered upon the epoch of the millennium. Yet the object that brings all these persons together is to do honor to him whose name was for years a byword for every kind of fatuous frivolity; and the spot where they meet for that purpose is the very one on which he consummated a career of ignoble mountebankery in a ludicrously disastrous finale. The folly of human wisdom has perhaps never been so strikingly illustrated within the same period as in these two extremes of the fortune of him who might indeed with more propriety than his uncle be called the 'Child of Destiny.' All England is now puffing and panegyricizing as a very owl of omniscience him whose tame eagle was declared to be the emblem of unutterable silliness only fourteen years ago, at which time Louis Philippe was pronounced by the same sages to be the Ulysses of his age, the most sagacious alike of monarchs and of men, and the only barrier between the system represented by himself and the rapine and rascality embodied in the person of the crazy monomaniac he had generously placed in Ham."

GERMAN POWERS.

The Czar absolutely rejects the conditions prescribed by Austria and the Western Powers as indispensable to a pacific settlement of the Eastern dispute. He is perfectly willing to evacuate the Principalities and retire behind the Pruth—for the simple reason that his position in Moldavia and Wallachia had become untenable; but to resign his protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey—to abrogate the oppressive treaties which have hitherto enabled Russia to keep down the Porte—to abandon his commercial monopoly in the Danube and the Euxine—these conditions he will concede "when he loses his last soldier"—but not till then.

Even at this point the diplomatic genius of Germany hangers for more sealing-wax and red-tape. Prussia suggests a renewal of negotiations forthwith: Austria, for whom we were inclined to believe that this contingency would at last be the signal of hostilities, declines to accept the Czar's answer as a *casus belli*, and declares her determination to be the continued maintenance of a rigid neutrality.

PRUSSIA AND THE WESTERN POWERS.—The *Times*'s Paris Correspondent writes—"Since the receipt of the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the propositions of the Western Powers, Prussia appears anxious to re-enter the European concert, from which she had, to a certain degree, withdrawn. With that view, she is said to have offered to sign a new protocol, in which the note of Vienna of 8th August should be embodied, as was the treaty of April in a former document, drawn up and signed by the conference."

SPAIN.

Mr. Soule has been strongly suspected of having taken an active part in the late Spanish Revolution, in consequence he has been compelled to leave Madrid.

ITALY.

ROME.—We have news from the Eternal City to the 2nd of this month. The cholera, we are rejoiced to learn, is on the decrease in the Pontifical States. Great excitement was caused among the Roman population by the visit of His Holiness to the cholera hospital. Nothing could exceed the delight of the Romans on seeing their Sovereign the Pope setting so noble an example of fearless devotion to the interests of the poor and the afflicted. His Holiness proceeded from couch to couch, with words of comfort and consolation on his lips, and imparting the Apostolic Benediction to each invalid. This heroic example of true charity produced a doubly beneficial effect. It tended materially to dispel the panic which had seized on the public mind and is notoriously one of the worst predisposing causes of the attack of cholera, and it stimulated the energy and benevolence of the wealthier classes, whose deeds of charity are most creditable to the Roman name.

LIBERALS IN PIEDMONT.—The Archbishop of Turin has protested against the sacrilegious robbery recently perpetrated by the Cavom-Rattazzi Government upon the Carthusians, the Oblates, the Dominicans, the Capuchins, and the Sisterhood of the Holy Cross at Turin. But as his Grace is himself an exile—the victim of the infamous Siccardi laws—his protest is merely formal, and is not likely to stay the sacrilegious hands of the infidel spoilers.

It is now proclaimed by the Sardinian journals that the object of the Minister of the Interior in turning the monks and nuns out of their own houses and estates was twofold—fiscal and political. He wanted to replenish the treasury by the plunder of the convents, and to gratify the "Liberals" by persecuting the Religious—precisely the same base motives that caused the great scandal and crime and schism in England.

RUSSIA.

Active secret negotiations have been going on for some time between Nicholas and the Pope. It now transpires that the Czar holds out a prospect of a chance towards the Roman Catholics in Poland, and of concessions to the Latins at Jerusalem. He is thus intriguing against the French. According to the *Corriere Italiano* the Czar has the intention to declare his third son, Nicholas, King of Poland, and as he is a member of the Greek Church, it was considered necessary to give the Pope some tranquillising assurance respecting the Polish Catholics.

The St. Petersburg press publishes sundry reports from Sebastopol, in which the writers express consummate contempt for the Allies, and assert that every man pants with anxiety for the moment when the combined forces shall dare attempt a landing on the Crimea, or any part of the coast, where every preparation is made to receive them, numerous surprises being in readiness, which are destined to strike them with terror and astonishment.

Fraser this month, in an article on the garrisons of the Crimea, estimates the known Russian forces at 24,000, and the conjectured at 16,000, making a total of 40,000 of all arms. But this does not include the sailors, dockyard workmen, and convicts at Sebastopol, amounting, perhaps, to another 20,000. "Assuming that a really efficient battering train has been sent to the East from Toulon and Woolwich, and considering the probable strength of Sebastopol and the known forces in garrison in the Crimea, there can be no reason for doubting that 80,000 good troops would even without the active co-operation of a fleet in shelling or battering, capture the place by siege operations, and that without any very heavy loss."

A letter from Odessa of the 21st ultimo says:—Secret instructions arrived on the 19th from St. Petersburg to all the military commanders in the Crimea. The finest promises are held out to them if they will perform their duty, and they are threatened with the severest punishment in case they do not make the most vigorous resistance to the enemy. Prince Menschikoff is with his fleet at Sebastopol, but he has removed the crews with their baggage to Karassubzur.

THE BALTIC.

The destruction of the granite walls of Bomarsund after a few hours cannonade has inspired fresh confidence in the allies. The *Times* seems to expect that Cronstadt will be attacked this autumn.

The destruction of Bomarsund, writes the French General to the Minister of War, "will be a considerable loss for Russia both in a material and moral point of view. We have in one week destroyed the prestige attached to these ramparts of granite, which it has been said were invulnerable against cannon. We know now that there is nothing in these fine and threatening fortifications to secure them from the effect of a well-directed fire." A correspondent from the spot supplies a graphic verification of this conclusion:—"None but those who have seen as I now have the capabilities of the allied Powers can form any idea of their means. The walls of this place are nine feet thick, solid granite; the roof is iron, and under the iron is sand, six feet thick. Yet there it is. Well have the French and English guns done their work; the place is a ruin, the roof torn off, the solid granite blown to fragments, the ground ploughed up with shot and shell around it; and the ships that did this work were 2,700 yards off, and, as far as I can hear, not one ship sustained the least injury." Such are the prospects presented to the allies. What the Russians think of the result happens to be signally evident. They have themselves anticipated the next stroke by blowing up the fortifications of Hango with their own hands.

Nothing could possibly be more instructive than an act like this, which erases the trepidation and distrust of the Russian Government in signs more impressive than words. By the fall of Bomarsund they have learnt that their whole chain of fortresses along the shores of the Gulf of Finland may be at the mercy of the allied squadrons, for they have nothing to oppose to our guns but granite and iron, whereas it is now clear that neither iron nor granite can withstand the floating batteries at our disposal. Cronstadt itself is but a magnified Bomarsund, with somewhat more granite, more iron, and more cannon, but differing only in dimensions, and not in character. In the fortifications which defend the mouth of the Neva and the approaches to St. Petersburg there is nothing at all superior to those ramparts which crumbled to pieces under the shot and shells of our shipping; nor is there any reason whatever why an experiment so successfully conducted should not be followed out to its results. If, as General Baraguay d'Hilliers says, we have now learnt the weakness of granite fortifications, no impediments of that kind need much retard our operations for the future.

General Niel, the French Commander of the Engineers, is also of opinion that the ship batteries are more than a match for the granite fortifications—for, he says, "All the parapets are built of large blocks of granite found on the spot; from a considerable distance a cannon-ball is crushed against these walls, but in the end the walls themselves are shaken and broken. The results obtained by the 16-pound guns at 550 metres and by the 32-pounders at 750 remove all doubt that at smaller distances a breach may easily be made in walls of this description." The fire dur-

ing the whole of this siege was incomparably more distant than is usual in the attack of fortified places, or than was originally intended. Thus, the English battery No. 2, which was constructed at 300 metres from Fort Tzee, was more than double that distance from Fort Nottich, against which its fire was directed upon the capture of the former of these works; and the ships were unable for want of water to come within a short range of the place. Nevertheless, the effect was unquestionably more rapid than it would have been against forts banked with earth and rivetted with brick and masonry.—*Times*.

SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The march of the Turkish army towards Ibraila and Galatz continues without interruption. The communication between Bucharest and Busco, Fokschani, and Ibraila, is completely interrupted, and no passports are granted for Galatz. As the Turks advance towards the Pruth, the Austrians will occupy the position which they quit. On the 20th a Turkish flying corps took possession of Matschin. The works destroyed by the Russians will be reconstructed, and three detached forts built. Hirsowa Isakchi, and Tultschia will be fortified in the same way.

The deaths at Varna from cholera has declined to five per day.

The transports at Varna are victualled for six weeks, and so great is the secrecy preserved as to the future operations, that even Generals of Divisions, in some cases are ignorant of their superiors' intentions.

There is every reason to believe that on Saturday, the 2d of September, the very day when the Russian despatch arrived at Vienna, the expedition of the allied fleets and armies sailed from Varna for the Crimea. The French battering-train, which had long been expected, reached the Bosphorus on the 21st of August, and, although the army had suffered materially from sickness, it still remained one of the most powerful bodies of men ever thrown upon the territories of an enemy. At the moment at which we write we may entertain a reasonable hope that the fleet is approaching its destination, and that no long period will elapse before we learn with certainty that the expedition to Sebastopol has effected its landing in the Crimea. As usual, France keeps the lead at Varna, and it is her voice we hear infusing courage into the soldiers of the Expedition. "The flag of the Three Powers," said Marshal St. Arnaud, in an address to the army on the 25th ult., "will soon be greeted on the walls of Sebastopol, with shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!*"—*Nation*.

CHAPLAINS TO THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.—We are happy to state that three additional chaplains are on their way to Turkey, to assist the Rev. Messrs. Wheble and Sheehan. Two of these have gone out at the expense of the State; the third—a member of the Dominican Order—has had his expenses defrayed by the Earl of Shrewsbury. This is a great improvement, but when the tenets of the Catholic Church, and the number of British Catholic soldiers in Turkey are considered, it will be at once admitted that at least twice as many priests as have been sent out by the Government are required, especially in a season of destructive epidemic like the present.—*Catholic Standard*.

The correspondent of the *Times* describes the effects of the cholera upon the troops:—"So completely exhausted on last Thursday was the Brigade of Guards, these 3,000 of the flower of England, that they had to make two marches in order to get over the distance from Aladyn to Varna, which is not more than (not so much, many people say, as) 10 miles. But that is not all. Their packs were carried for them. Just think of this, good people of England, who are sitting anxiously in your homes, day after day, expecting every morning to gladden your eyes with the sight of the announcement, in large type, of 'Fall of Sebastopol,' your Guards, your *corps d'élite*, the pride of your hearts, the delight of your eyes, these Anakim, whose stature, strength, and massive bulk you exhibit to kingly visitors as no inapt symbols of your nation, have been so reduced by sickness, disease, and a depressing climate, that it was judged inexpedient to allow them to carry their own packs, or to permit them to march more than five miles a day, even though these packs were carried for them! Think of this, and then judge whether these men are fit in their present state to go to Sebastopol, or to attempt any great operation of war. The Highland brigade is in better condition, but even the three noble regiments which compose it are far from being in good health or in the spirits in which they set out for Varna."

The state of the fleet is not much better; a correspondent writes:—"The cholera, which has long been hovering about, has at length visited the fleets in earnest. It attacked the French first, and they suffered so severely in some of the large ships that they put to sea in hopes of benefiting by a change of air. A few days after this terrible sickness fell on us. A few unmistakable cases occurred in several of the ships, and we put to sea also. On Saturday, the 12th, our squadron sailed, consisting of the Britannia (Admiral Dundas), Albion, Trafalgar, Vengeance, Queen, Rodney, London, Retribution, Furious, Tribune, and Diamond. For two days we got on pretty well, the Trafalgar only having suffered; but on Monday night (14th) the disease broke out in all its awful fury in several ships simultaneously. In 20 hours 50 men died in the Britannia, and 30 in the next 20 hours. Those who have only witnessed the effects of this fatal pest on land can hardly imagine the additional horror which accompanies its progress at sea. Let them imagine 1,000 men narrowly caged in a floating box: a heavy sea obliges them to close all the ports, so that, notwithstanding all the appliances of air-sails, &c., the air at night becomes

abominably tainted below. 50 or 60 robust men, in the prime of life, are suddenly almost in an instant, struck with the death agony raving, perhaps, or convulsed, in the midst of this dense mass of sleepers. Who can tell the horror of such a scene? It was enough to quell the bravest spirit, or to destroy the balance of even a well-poised brain. But in each of the ships both men and officers did their duty most nobly in these trying hours. The generous self-devotion of the men to their dying comrades was to the last degree touching. They nursed them, cheered them, and waited on them indefatigably, and with all the gentleness and tact of women, while the officers divided themselves into watches, and generally superintended and aided the doctors in their arduous duties. No man shrank from the disagreeable, but manfully went through his dreadful duty. Some of the men nursed three sets of sick, and at length sank themselves. As for the poor sailmakers—whose trying task it was to sew up the bodies in hammocks hour after hour, without rest—some died, and others were fairly worn out. Every man and officer was so weakened and debilitated that the ordinary duties of working the sails of these ponderous ships could scarcely be carried on. Happily the wind and sea fell, and on Thursday, 17th, several of the ships anchored again at Baltchick. It is very remarkable that no officer of any rank has seriously suffered. To what can this be attributed? Is it to their superior mode of living? But midshipmen are not renowned for sumptuous fare; and, as to the atmosphere below at night, many of the officers are not better off than the men. On the day before we sailed a hot stifling blast from the land swept over the ship. It was so unpleasant that it drove me below; and I now find that most people noticed it, and it generally has the credit of having laid the seeds of the disorder. The Britannia has suffered most (about 100), which is singular, as she has been most remarkably healthy hitherto during her entire commission. Furious (about 17), Albion (50), and Trafalgar (35) are among the next sufferers. All the ships which were lying at Besika Bay have suffered, while those which have joined since have comparatively escaped. However, things are evidently steadily mending, and fortunately there are men here ready to fill up the gaps. At this instant we have sound ships enough to perform any duties required of them, and to give the "Moscow" a very handsome thrashing should he venture out of his kennel.

The Agamemnon, Bellerophon, Sanspareil, and Leander, now at Varna, have almost escaped all sickness. Courage! Let us hope that the worst is passed, and that we shall soon look back upon this as a terrible dream.

The French loss is more severe than ours, and in each the crowded three-decker has generally suffered more severely than the freer and more roomy two-decker. None will readily forget the distressing splash which broke the stillness of night or of early morning when 13 or 14 fine fellows were periodically launched into the sea, sewn up in their hammocks, and weighted with cannon-shot. Medicine was not of the slightest use; the work of death had commenced at the extremities, in many instances, before even a complaint had been uttered.

UNITED STATES.

THE PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF NEW YORK.—The Most Rev. Archbishop of New York has summoned a Council of the Bishops of this Province with their Theologians and the Heads of Religious Orders, to assemble at the Cathedral on the first Sunday in October. The Suffragan Bishops of the Province of New York are the Rt. Rev. Dr. McClosky, Bishop of Albany; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Bishop of Boston; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Hartford; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark; and the Rt. Rev. Dr. deGoesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vt. There is one Suffragan See vacant, viz., Portland, Maine. This will be the first Council of the Province of N. York, and it is held in consequence of a purpose long since entertained and announced. The topics for discussion, relating to the local discipline of the Province, are, of course, private in the meantime. It is hoped and expected that the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes will preach the sermon at the opening of the Council.—Circulars have been addressed to the Pastors and to the Superiors of Convents, ordering prayers for the blessing and assistance of the Holy Ghost at this important Council of the Church.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

The Editor of the *American Call* gives the following advice to his Catholic fellow-countrymen in the United States:—"If Catholic citizens will not take every lawful means to protect their own rights, who else can they expect to do it? That they are menaced daily in their dearest interests, we need not tell them. Look at the mobs in New England, in Brooklyn, in Newark, in St. Louis, and the late 'late riot' at New Orleans. If a powerful body of men, who have earned by their own labors all the rights they enjoy, will meekly make targets of themselves for every ruffian's aim, we cannot help it.—Neither can the letter of the law be blamed. To enforce that letter, it is always necessary there should be an earnest co-operating spirit among the citizens; and where are we to look for that spirit, if not among the assailed themselves? We advise *obedience* to the law, and, at the same time, lawful *resistance* to the mob; we recommend no man to interfere when the authorities are on the ground; but we also recommend no man to presume too much on the promptitude of the authorities. In all cases, the authorities will not be less willing to protect our rights, if they feel that we are prepared to protect ourselves."

THE NEWARK RIOT.—Governor Price of New Jersey has offered a reward of \$600, for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Thomas McCarthy, who was killed in the recent riot between the Irish Protestants and Catholics at Newark. He has also offered a reward of \$300 for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons aiding or abetting in the destruction of the interior of the Catholic Church on the occasion.—*N. Y. Herald*.